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REMARKS

Claims 1-40 are currently pending in the subject application and are presently under consideration. Claims 2, 17, 21, 22, 26, 37, and 39 have been amended herein. A listing of all claims is found at pages 2-8.

Favorable reconsideration of the subject patent application is respectfully requested in view of the comments and amendments herein.

I. Rejection of Claims 1, 2, 4, 13, 37, and 38 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1, 2, 4, 13, 37, and 38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Caid *et al.* (U.S. 5,794,178) and further in view of Cudd *et al.* (U.S. Application 2004/0105127). This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. Caid *et al.* and Cudd *et al.*, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all aspects recited in the subject claims and, additionally, there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the references in the manner suggested.

To reject claims in an application under §103, an examiner must establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established by a showing of three basic criteria. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) *must teach or suggest all the claim limitations*. See MPEP §706.02(j). The *teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must be found in the prior art and not based on the Applicant's disclosure*. See *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

The invention as claimed discloses generally systems and methods that facilitate online printing that employ smart techniques to allow a user to obtain a smartly formatted print version of desired portions of web pages. (See *e.g.*, pg. 1, lns. 4-6).

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Independent claim 1 (and its corresponding dependent claims):

Independent claim 1 recites *a system that facilitates online printing for a web user comprising an analysis component that analyzes data...and a parsing component that dissects the current web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view, the at least one section being non-essential to defining content of the current web page*. After a page has been analyzed for its content, a parsing component is employed to partition or dissect the page in preparation for printing. (See e.g., pg. 8, lns. 13-14). "For instance, the parsing component 250 can perform auto-splitting of the page by table structure or by removing non-critical content such as advertisements, navigation, and/or any other selection chosen or desired by the web user." (See e.g., pg. 11, lns. 11-14). Even if properly combinable, neither Caid *et al.* nor Cudd *et al.*, alone or combined, teach or suggest such novel features.

Caid *et al.* relates to a system and method for generating context vectors for use in a document storage and retrieval system. (See e.g., Abstract). As conceded in the office action, Caid *et al.* does not teach nor suggest a parsing component that dissects the web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view, the at least one section being non-essential to defining content of the current web page. Thus, Cudd *et al.* is relied upon to overcome the deficiencies of Caid *et al.*

Cudd *et al.* relates to a method of forming a printable representation of web pages. (See e.g., Abstract). Cudd *et al.* discloses an arrangement for dynamically adjusting the scale and height of individual frames contained on a web page so that the layout of the web page, as presented on the display screen, does not exceed the print media upon which the page is printed. (See e.g., pg. 1, ¶[0008]). Cudd *et al.* discloses automated scaling to fit web page content on a printed page. (See e.g., pg. 5, ¶[0070]). Optimized scaled printing extracts the width of the widest element or frame in the web page and that width value is used to calculate the scaling factor for the page. (See e.g., pg. 6, [0093]). Cudd *et al.* specifically discloses that the entire content of the original web page is reproduced and visible in a printable document, as shown in a print preview mode. (See e.g., pg. 8, ¶[00111]; and Fig. 20). Thus, Cudd *et al.* is simply changing the size of the *web page in it's entirety* but does not teach or even suggest a parsing component that dissects the at least one current web page to remove at least one identifiable section from

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printable view, the at least one section being non-essential to defining content of the at least one current web page as claimed

Moreover, there is no teaching or suggestion to combine Caid *et al.* with Cudd *et al.* as suggested. While both cited references relate broadly to web page management systems, Caid *et al.* relates to a system and method for generating context vectors for storage and retrieval of documents and Cudd *et al.* relates to a method of forming a printable representation of a document in its entirety without, as claimed, removing a section. There is no teaching, suggestion or motivation in the references to modify Caid *et al.* as suggested absent utilizing applicants' specification as a 20/20 hindsight based roadmap to provide the necessary motivation. The rationale proffered to modify Caid *et al.* is to achieve benefits identified in applicants' specification rather than the cited references. Applicants' representative respectfully submits that this is an unacceptable and improper basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103. (See *Interconnect Planning Corporation v. Thomas E. Feil, Robert O. Carpenter, V Band Systems, Inc., and Turret Equipment Corp.*, 774 F.2d 1132, 1138 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (stating the invention must be viewed not with the blueprint drawn by the inventor, but in the state of the art that existed at the time of the invention)). In essence, this rejection is based on an assertion that it would have been obvious to do something not suggested in the art because so doing would provide advantages stated in applicants' specification. This sort of rationale has been condemned by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. (See *Panduit Corp. v. Dennison Manufacturing Co.*, 1 USPQ2d 1593 (Fed. Cir. 1987)).

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is readily apparent that Caid *et al.* and Cudd *et al.* are not properly combinable. Even if they were properly combinable, Caid *et al.*, individually or in combination with Cudd *et al.* fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of the subject claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Independent claim 37:

Independent claim 37 recites *a data packet...transmitted between two or more computer processes ..., the data packet comprising, information associated with analyzing a plurality of web pages ... dissecting the at least one current web page based at least in part upon identifiable content into one or more sections that are subject to*

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removal before printing; and presenting a preview version of a printable page to a web user For example, components or content deemed to be non-critical to a page, such as an advertisement, can be removed prior to printing. (See e.g., pg. 2, lns. 24-27).

Alternatively, if content (e.g., advertisement) is deemed material or core to the content of the page, it can be retained or re-inserted, if initially removed, and thus printed. (See e.g., pg. 2, lns. 27-31). Neither of the cited references teach nor suggest such novel features.

The arguments discussed above with reference to claim 1 are equally applicable here. As discussed, it is readily apparent that Caid *et al.* and Cudd *et al.* are not properly combinable. Even if they were properly combinable, neither Caid *et al.* or Cudd *et al.*, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in claim 37. Specifically, neither Caid *et al.* nor Cudd *et al.* teach or suggest dissecting the at least one current web page based at least in part upon identifiable content into one or more sections that are subject to removal before printing. Based on at least the forgoing this rejection should be withdrawn.

Independent claim 38:

Independent claim 38 recites *a computer-readable medium having stored thereon the following computer executable components: an analysis component that analyzes data corresponding to...at least a current web page, to facilitate identifying at least one section of the current web page and a parsing component that dissects the current web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view.* The cited references do not teach or even suggest such novel features.

As conceded in the office action Caid *et al.* does not teach nor suggest *a parsing component that dissects the web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view.* As discussed previously with regard to claims 1 and 37, Cudd *et al.* does not make up for the aforementioned deficiencies of Caid *et al.* Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

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II. Rejection of Claim 3 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Caid *et al.* in view of Cudd *et al.* as applied to claims 1, 2, 4, 13, 37, and 38 above, and further in view of Foster *et al.* (U.S. 5,404,442). This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. Caid *et al.*, Cudd *et al.* and Foster *et al.*, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all aspects recited in the subject claims and, additionally, there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Caid *et al.* and Cudd *et al.* in the manner suggested.

Claim 3 depends from independent claim 1, which recites *a system that facilitates online printing for a web user comprising an analysis component that analyzes data...and a parsing component that dissects the current web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view, the at least one section being non-essential to defining content of the current web page.* As discussed *supra* with regard to independent claim 1, neither Caid *et al.* nor Cudd *et al.* teach or suggest such novel features and Foster *et al.* fails to make up for the aforementioned deficiencies.

Foster *et al.* discloses a “visual clipboard” where graphics or other objects are *selected by the user from the computer screen* and placed on the “visual clipboard”. (See *e.g.*, Abstract). The user selects files in a web page with a stylus and moves the files manually. (See *e.g.*, col. 8, lns. 38-45). Foster *et al.* is silent regarding a parsing component, and thus, even if combined with Caid *et al.* and/or Cudd *et al.* does not teach or suggest all claim limitations.

Based on at least the foregoing, the cited references do not teach or suggest all limitations as recited in independent claim 1, and, therefore, do not teach or suggest all limitations as recited in claim 3 that depends there from. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn and the subject claims allowed.

III. Rejection of Claims 5-9, 12, and 14-20 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 5-9, 12, and 14-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Caid *et al.* in view of Cudd *et al.* as applied to claims 1, 2, 4, 13, 37, and 38 above, and further in view of O'Brien *et al.* (U.S. Application 2004/0139169). This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited

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references teach or suggest each and every element of the subject claims.

Independent claim 1 (from which claims 5-9, 12, and 14-16 depend) recites *a system that facilitates online printing for a web user comprising an analysis component that analyzes data...and a parsing component that dissects the current web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view, the at least one section being non-essential to defining content of the current web page*. Independent claim 17 (from which claims 18-20 depend) recites similar limitations regarding *a system that facilitates providing a preview version of a printable page comprising an attribute analysis component ...a parsing component that dissects at least a current web page and removes at least one identifiable section from printable view and an artificial intelligence (AI) component*. None of the cited references teach or suggest such novel features.

As discussed *supra*, Caid *et al.* relates to a system and method for generating context vectors for use in document storage and retrieval system. (See *e.g.*, Abstract). Cudd *et al.* relates to a method of forming a printable representation of a document having framed content. (See *e.g.*, Abstract). However, neither Caid *et al.* nor Cudd *et al.*, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a component that removes at least one identifiable section from a printable view and O'Brien *et al.* fails to make up for this deficiency.

O'Brien *et al.* discloses identifying web fragments corresponding to portions of a web site and for relocating and incorporating in real time, the *web fragments into a destination web site*. (See abstract). The O'Brien *et al.* system enables a requestor to request a web fragment from a source web page, which is located at a remote site and connected to a network. (See pg. 2, [0025]). Thus, it is the user that manually determines whether to add the selected web fragment, not a parsing component. Further, O'Brien *et al.* is not selecting identifiable sections to keep or remove from printable view, rather, the user elects whether to add the selected web fragment. (See pg. 6, [0062]).

Based on at least the foregoing, the cited references do not teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of claims is requested.

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IV. Rejection of Claims 10 and 11 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 10 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Caid *et al.* in view of Cudd *et al.* as applied to claims 1, 2, 4, 13, 37, and 38 above, and further in view of Chakrabarti *et al.* (U.S. 6,418,433). This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims.

Claims 10 and 11 depend from independent claim 1. As discussed above, Caid *et al.* does not teach or suggest all limitations recited in independent claim 1 and Cudd *et al.* fails to overcome the deficiencies of Caid *et al.* and, therefore, can not teach or suggest all limitations of claims that depend there from. Chakrabarti *et al.* relates to a system and method for focused web crawling that learns to recognize web pages that are relevant to the interest of one or more users. (See e.g., Abstract). Chakrabarti *et al.* discloses a “user can generate a query for information using the keyboard 22 or mouse 24, and in response a conventional browser or searcher 58 associated with the computer 12 accesses the crawl database 30 to retrieve a list of relevant Web pages therefrom in accordance with well-known principles.” (See col. 6, lns. 35-44). Chakrabarti *et al.* fails to teach or suggest a parsing component that dissects the current web page to remove at least one identifiable section from printable view as claimed, rather Chakrabarti *et al.* discloses a system and method for focused web crawling.

Based on at least the foregoing, it is requested that this rejection be withdrawn and the subject claims allowed.

V. Rejection of Claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, and 31 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Manber *et al.* (U.S. 6,920,609) and further in view of Caid *et al.* This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims.

Independent claim 21 (from which claims 22 and 25 depend) recites a method that determines web page architecture to facilitate identifying content on a web page comprising, providing a plurality of web pages... *analyzing the plurality of web pages to*

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identify at least one non-essential sector ... partitioning and removing the at least one non-essential sector from the at least one current web page. Independent claim 26 (from which claims 28, 29, 30, and 31 depend) recites *a method that facilitates printing one or more web pages comprising...analyzing a plurality of web pages ... dissecting at least one current web page based at least in part upon identifiable content into one or more sections that are subject to removal before printing, and generating a preview version ...* None of the cited references teach or suggest such novel features.

Manber *et al.* relates to a system and method for analyzing HTML formatted web pages, automatically identifying and extracting desired information, and populating a database. (See *e.g.*, Abstract and col. 4, lns. 47-51). Manber *et al.* discloses retrieving web pages, parsing them into a pattern sequence, which is compared with a stored model pattern sequence of a target page to identify related information. (See col. 6, ln. 63-col. 7, ln. 3). Hence, Manber, *et al.* stores sequences of characters useful for comparison purposes. Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Manber *et al.* does not teach or suggest analyzing a plurality of web pages and partitioning the web page and removing at least one identifiable sector from printable view (dissecting based in part upon identifiable content) as claimed and Caid *et al.* does not make up for these deficiencies.

Caid *et al.* relates to generating context vectors for use in document storage and retrieval. Geometric relationships between the context vectors are indicative of conceptual relationships among associated items. Two information items having similar meanings or content will have context vectors that are similarly oriented. While dissimilar information items (in terms of meanings or context) will have context vectors that are closer to an orthogonal orientation. (See col. 2, ln. 30). However, Caid *et al.* does not teach or suggest partitioning and removing at least one identifiable sector from printable view and/or one or more sections that are subject to removal before printing. Thus, even if Manber *et al.* were combined with Caid *et al.* it would not render obvious the claimed invention.

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is readily apparent that Manber *et al.* and Caid *et al.*, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all limitations of the subject claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

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VI. Rejection of Claims 23, 30, 39, and 40 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 23, 30, 39, and 40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Manber *et al.* and further in view of Caid *et al.* as applied to claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 31 above, and further in view of Cudd *et al.* This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims.

Independent Claims 21 and 26 (and corresponding dependent claims):

As discussed *supra* with regard to independent claims 21 and 26 (from which claims 23 and 30 depend), neither Manber *et al.* nor Caid *et al.* teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims. Further, Cudd *et al.* fails to make up for the above-mentioned deficiencies. Specifically, Cudd *et al.* relates to a method of forming a printable representation of web pages. (*See e.g.*, Abstract). Basically, Cudd *et al.* discloses that the *entire content* of the original web page is reproduced and visible in a printable document, as shown in a print preview mode. (*See e.g.*, pg. 8, ¶[00111]; and Fig. 20). Thus, Cudd *et al.* is simply changing the size of the *web page in its entirety* but does not teach or even suggest partitioning and removing at least one identifiable sector from printable view and/or one or more sections that are subject to removal before printing as claimed. Thus, the purported combination does not teach or suggest all claim limitations. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn and the subject claims allowed.

Independent Claim 39 (and corresponding dependent claim):

Independent claim 39 (from which claim 40 depends) recites *a system that facilitates printing from a web page comprising...means for partitioning at least one of a plurality of web pages and removing at least one part from printable view*. These limitations are not taught or even suggested in the cited references.

Manber *et al.* relates to a system and method for analyzing HTML formatted web pages, automatically identifying and extracting desired information, and populating a database. (*See e.g.*, Abstract and col. 4, lns. 47-51). Manber *et al.* is silent regarding

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means for partitioning and removing at least one part from printable view, as claimed.

As conceded in the office action, Caid *et al.* does not teach nor suggest a means for partitioning at least one of a plurality of web pages and removing at least one part from printable view and, thus, fails to make up for the deficiencies of Manber *et al.* Further, as previously discussed, Cudd *et al.* is simply changing the size of the *web page in it's entirety* but does not teach or even suggest partitioning and removing at least one identifiable part from printable view as claimed. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn and the subject claims allowed.

VII. Rejection of Claim 24 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Manber *et al.* further in view of Caid *et al.* as applied to claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 31 above, and further in view of O'Brien *et al.* This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims.

Claim 24 depends from independent claim 21. As discussed above, Caid *et al.* does not teach or suggest all limitations recited in independent claim 21 and Manber *et al.* fails to overcome the deficiencies of Caid *et al.* and, therefore, can not teach or suggest all limitations of claims that depend there from. Further, O'Brien *et al.* discloses a system that enables a requestor to request a web fragment from a source web page, which is located at a remote site and connected to a network. (See pg. 2, ¶[0025]). Thus, it is the user that manually determines whether to add the selected web fragment. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of the claims is requested.

VIII. Rejection of Claim 27 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 27 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Manber *et al.* in view of Caid *et al.* as applied to claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 31 above, and further in view of Foster *et al.* (U.S. 5,404,442). This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims.

Claim 27 depends from independent claim 26. As discussed above, Manber *et al.*

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does not teach or suggest *dissecting at least one current web page based in part upon identifiable content into one or more sections that are subject to removal before printing*. Caid *et al.* fails to overcome the deficiencies of Manber *et al.* and, therefore, neither reference can teach or suggest all limitations of claims that depend there from. Foster, even in combination with Manber *et al.* and/or Cain *et al.* does not rectify the above-mentioned deficiencies.

Foster *et al.* discloses a “visual clipboard” where graphics or other objects are selected by a user from a computer screen and placed on the “visual clipboard”. (See e.g., Abstract). The user selects files in a web page with a stylus and moves the selected files manually but is silent regarding dissecting a web page based in part on identifiable content, which are subject to removal before printing. (See col. 8, lns. 38-45). Therefore, Foster *et al.*, even in combination with Caid *et al.* and/or Cudd *et al.*, does not teach or suggest all claim limitations. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

IX. Rejection of Claims 32-36 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 32-36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Manber *et al.* in view of Caid *et al.* as applied to claims 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 31 above, and further in view of Brown *et al.* (U.S. 6,356,908). This rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. None of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all limitations recited in the subject claims.

Independent Claim 26 (and claims that depend there from):

Independent claim 26 (from which claims 32 and 33 depend) recites *a method that facilitates printing one or more web pages comprising...analyzing a plurality of web pages dissecting at least one current web page based at least in part upon identifiable content into one or more sections that are subject to removal before printing, and generating a preview version ...* None of the cited references teach or suggest such novel features. As discussed above with reference to independent claim 26, Manber *et al.* relates to a system and method for analyzing HTML formatted web pages, automatically identifying and extracting desired information, and populating a databases and Caid *et al.*

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relates to generating context vectors for use in document storage and retrieval. However, neither reference teaches or suggests analyzing and dissecting a web page based at least in part on identifiable content that are subject to removal before printing. Therefore, Brown *et al.* is referenced to make up for the deficiencies of Manber *et al.* and Caid *et al.*

Brown *et al.* relates to a method for presenting content from a page in a distributed database, where a set of thumbnail images is presented to the user near the links to the linked pages. (See col. 2, lns. 14-20). Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Brown *et al.* does not teach or suggest at least one identifiable section is removed from the web page, rather Brown *et al.* discloses presenting content from a page in a distributed database. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn and the subject claims allowed.

Independent Claim 34 (and claims that depend therefrom):

Independent claim 34 (from which claims 35 and 36 depend) recites *a print preview page of a web page comprising at least a subset of content parsed from a web page and at least one of the following: a thumbnail reference of the web page prior to being parsed and a summary of the web page*. As discussed previously, Caid *et al.* relates to a system and method for generating context vectors for use in document storage and retrieval system. (See e.g., Abstract). As also discussed *supra*, Manber *et al.* relates to a system and method for analyzing HTML formatted web pages, automatically identifying and extracting desired information. (See e.g., Abstract). However, neither Caid *et al.* nor Manber *et al.* teach or suggest a print preview comprising at least a subset of content parsed from web page nor a thumbnail reference of the web page prior to being parsed and Brown *et al.* does not make up for these deficiencies.

Brown *et al.* relates to a method for presenting content from a page in a distributed database, where a set of thumbnail images is presented to the user near the links to the linked pages. (See col. 2, lns. 14-20). Thus, Brown *et al.* discloses presenting content from a page in a distributed database. However, Brown *et al.* does not teach or suggest a print preview comprising at least a subset of content parsed from a web page nor a thumbnail reference of the web page prior to being parsed, as claimed.

Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn and the subject claims allowed.

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CONCLUSION

The present application is believed to be in condition for allowance in view of the above comments and amendments. A prompt action to such end is earnestly solicited.

In the event any fees are due in connection with this document, the Commissioner is authorized to charge those fees to Deposit Account No. 50-1063.

Should the Examiner believe a telephone interview would be helpful to expedite favorable prosecution, the Examiner is invited to contact applicants' undersigned representative at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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